

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 355.30

purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public.

(4) Any substance to the extent it is used in a research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual.

(5) Any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer.

Indian Country means *Indian country* as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151. That section defines Indian country as:

(a) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation;

(b) All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State; and

(c) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

Indian tribe means those tribes federally recognized by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mixture means a heterogeneous association of substances where the various individual substances retain their identities and can usually be separated by mechanical means. Includes solutions or compounds but does not include alloys or amalgams.

Person means any individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or interstate body.

Release means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, or CERCLA hazardous substance.

Reportable quantity means, for any CERCLA hazardous substance, the reportable quantity established in table 302.4 of 40 CFR part 302, for such substance, for any other substance, the reportable quantity is one pound.

State means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdictions and Indian Country.

Threshold planning quantity means, for a substance listed in appendices A and B, the quantity listed in the column "threshold planning quantity" for that substance.

[52 FR 13395, Apr. 22, 1987; 54 FR 38853, Sept. 21, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 30645, July 26, 1990]

§ 355.30 Emergency planning.

(a) *Applicability.* The requirements of this section apply to any facility at which there is present an amount of any extremely hazardous substance equal to or in excess of its threshold planning quantity, or designated, after public notice and opportunity for comment, by the Commission or the Governor for the State in which the facility is located. For purposes of this section, an *amount of any extremely hazardous substance* means the total amount of an extremely hazardous substance present at any one time at a facility at concentrations greater than one percent by weight, regardless of location, number of containers, or method of storage.

(b) *Emergency planning notification.* The owner or operator of a facility subject to this section shall provide notification to the Commission that it is a facility subject to the emergency planning requirements of this part. Such notification shall be provided: on or before May 17, 1987 or within sixty days after a facility first becomes subject to the requirements of this section, whichever is later.

(c) *Facility emergency coordinator.* The owner or operator of a facility subject to this section shall designate a facility representative who will participate in the local emergency planning process as a facility emergency response

coordinator. The owner or operator shall notify the local emergency planning committee (or the Governor if there is no committee) of the facility representative on or before September 17, 1987 or 30 days after establishment of a local emergency planning committee, whichever is earlier.

(d) *Provision of information.* (1) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this section shall inform the local emergency planning committee of any changes occurring at the facility which may be relevant to emergency planning.

(2) Upon request of the local emergency planning committee, the owner or operator of a facility subject to this section shall promptly provide to the committee any information necessary for development or implementation of the local emergency plan.

(e) *Calculation of TPQs for solids and mixtures.* (1) If a container or storage vessel holds a mixture or solution of an extremely hazardous substance, then the concentration of extremely hazardous substance, in weight percent (greater than 1 percent sign), shall be multiplied by the mass (in pounds) in the vessel to determine the actual quantity of extremely hazardous substance therein.

(2)(i) Extremely hazardous substances that are solids are subject to either of two threshold planning quantities as shown on appendices A and B (i.e., 500/10,000 pounds). The lower quantity applies only if the solid exists in powdered form and has a particle size less than 100 microns; or is handled in solution or in molten form; or meets the criteria for a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) rating of 2, 3 or 4 for reactivity. If the solid does not meet any of these criteria, it is subject to the upper (10,000 pound) threshold planning quantity as shown in appendices A and B.

(ii) The 100 micron level may be determined by multiplying the weight percent of solid with a particle size less than 100 microns in a particular container by the quantity of solid in the container.

(iii) The amount of solid in solution may be determined by multiplying the weight percent of solid in the solution

in a particular container by the quantity of solution in the container.

(iv) The amount of solid in molten form must be multiplied by 0.3 to determine whether the lower threshold planning quantity is met.

§ 355.40 Emergency release notification.

(a) *Applicability.* (1) The requirements of this section apply to any facility: (i) at which a hazardous chemical is produced, used or stored and (ii) at which there is release of a reportable quantity of any extremely hazardous substance or CERCLA hazardous substance.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(i) Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within the boundaries of the facility;

(ii) Any release which is a *federally permitted release* as defined in section 101 (10) of CERCLA;

(iii) Any release that is continuous and stable in quantity and rate under the definitions in 40 CFR 302.8(b). Exemption from notification under this subsection does not include exemption from:

(A) Initial notifications as defined in 40 CFR 302.8 (d) and (e);

(B) Notification of a “statistically significant increase,” defined in 40 CFR 302.8(b) as any increase above the upper bound of the reported normal range, which is to be submitted to the community emergency coordinator for the local emergency planning committee for any area likely to be affected by the release and to the State emergency response commission of any State likely to be affected by the release;

(C) Notification of a “new release” as defined in 40 CFR 302.8(g)(1); or

(D) Notification of a change in the normal range of the release as required under 40 CFR 302.8(g)(2).

(iv) Any release of a pesticide product exempt from CERCLA section 103(a) reporting under section 103(e) of CERCLA;

(v) Any release not meeting the definition of release under Section 101(22) of CERCLA, and therefore exempt from Section 103(a) reporting; and

(vi) Any radionuclide release which occurs: